#### XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE...... WASHINGTON, July 21, 1892.
OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

Mr. GRINGS (Rep., Iowa) called up the bill to describe number and receivate the appointment of officers of the pays, recently passed by the Senate and amended in the On motion of Mr. Gatters, the House amendments were con-

and the bell cost to the Freschent.

THE SOLDHERS AND SAILORS ORPHANS FAIR.

ORBIGAL OF M. 5, from the Committee on the Discommiss, reported a resolution teadering the further
behand or used for the Soldlers and Sailors Orphans'
the director of the Institution for another fair and

prime use for the building to stand where it is until

the director.

AN EVENING SESSION.
On motion of Mr. 4 HANHERE (Rep., Mich.), it was ordered at the Senset rate a recess at 4.30 o'clock, to meet again at 30 for the consideration of bills from the Committee on Com-

MONEY TOR SOLDIERS IN BUBBL PRISONS. Mr. Witson (Rep., Mass.) called up the resolution giving the diera and scilors hold as prisoners of war the commutation see of their rations while so held passed and goes back to the House for

The resolution was passed and goes back to the fives to concurrence last sendments.

Child II coult in Verrollia.

Mr. Thurmula (Rep. III.), from the Judiciary Committee, querted a bin to change the place of halling the Circuit court in the Positic of Virginia.

It provides the the string of said Court herstofors held in Lewisburg shall be held at Parkersburg.

The bill was passed.

Mr. Howard then Moon offered a joint resolution that he joint Committee on Retrenchment be instructed into the more of collecting and the disposition made of captured and instandanced property in the States lately in Rebellom by offeres will agents of the Treasury Department, and that the form matter be invested with full power to send for persons and opers.

Papers.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Chandler and that has December he premised on the flour of the Senate to introduce the present British neutrality have of the two countries, and he had found them identical. The same has under which, in this country, the Fenham were shaped from invading Canada was the law under which limited solitors were emisted for the Rebel pirate service. It would be seen at a frace that it was a mere farce to continue each laws. He therefore asked the adoption of the following resolution.

That the Committee on Foreign Relations be directed to which expedies y of repealing our present neutrally laws.

INDIES and that the neutrality laws are a perfect
ther stand and he hoped that the Committee on
Etlations would decide that this is the time for re-The Chain and the Resolution could only be entertained by

Mr. Cowas (Jameson Dem., Pa.) objected, and the resoluinpled at the forestry of War be authorized to transfer to the a thing and Military Academy from the surplus on

persons, for the use of the students in said Mr. Monant (Rep. Me.) offendires,

THE FISHERIES.

Mr. Monnill (Rep. Mr.) offered a resolution requesting the resolution, so Ly as the same may be practicable, to outer into grangements with the British Provinces of North America nothing the fisheries and the commercial relations between the revinces and the United States.

This was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

INTERNAL REVENUE FROM VERMONT AND KENTUCKY.

Mr. POLANI (Rep. VL.) offered a resolution calling upon the ceretary of the Treasiry for a strement of the amount of ingrand Bevenue poid 1. to the Treasury by the collectors of errount. This was amended so as to include Kentucky, and as

This was amended so as to include Kentucky, sud as amended, passed.

FOST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Racesty (Esp., Minn.) introduced a bill to reorganize and for the pay of certain officers of the Post-Office Department, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

It makes the saluries of Assistant Postmasters-General cach \$1,000; of Chof Clarks, \$3,000; of the superintendent of the money order office \$1,000; of the post-method of the money order office \$1,000; of the post-method of the money order office \$1,000; of the principal clarks, cach \$2,000, of the post-method of the habovers and watchmen, \$700 cach. In fice of 128 clarks as now authorized, there are allowed in the Appointment Office; I principal clarks, of class two, do class there, and to focus two, and I of class one. In the Contract Office; 8 principal clarks, 25 of class four, 1 of the three and 3 of class one. In the Finance Office; 4 principal clarks, 30 of class four, 25 of class two.

\*\*Superince of the saluring clarks as a principal clark, was comployed as a disbursing clark.

Mr. Polaks (Rep. V.v. said he would like to know if it was present session. He hoped it was, "The Bankrupt bill at the longing the session if necessary, for thighs in favor of proto test the sense of the Senate he would move Posts. In order bill. If the motion prevailed, he would pessions in favor of proto test the sense of the Senate, he would move Posts. In order bill. If the motion prevailed, he would pessions in favor of the minn of the measure until to-morrow, but he wished the sense of the Senate he would not be wished the sense of the Senate between himself in favor of the Mr. Johnson's Dema. Ind.) expressed himself in favor of the Mr. Johnson's Dema. Ind.) expressed himself in favor of the

ation of the measure until to-morrow, but he wished the sense of the Senate texted.

Mr. Johnsen's (Dem. Ind.) expressed himself in favor of the bill, and hoped it work he passed.

Mr. SUNKER (Rep. Mass.) hoped the Senate would not adjourn without passing the bill. It might need some amendments but some bill as the subject ought to be passed.

Mr. COWAN (domnon Dem. Pa.) said he was opposed to the bill in its present form. He was opposed to any bankrupt bill which took benkroot cases into the United States Courts.

Mr. COTHREC (Dem. Kr.) was in favor of a benkrupt bill. He hoped, however, that the present bill would not be passed.

Mr. LANK (Kep. N. H.) declined to cast a test vote on this question. He was not willing that his vote on taking up should be taken as an indistance of his vote on the bill.

Mr. Polaxo did not intend to be understood as desirous of knowing how every Senator would vote on the bill. He morely wished thesense of the Senate as to the propriety of rat my other time. He hoped the beauty bill would be passed.

Mr. LANK (Rep. Ind.) was opposed to the bankrapt bill now or at any other time. He hoped the beauty bill would be passed.

Mr. Summay (Rep., Ohio) moved to lay Mr. Poland's me-

Mr. SHURMAN (Rop., Ohio) moved to lay Mr. Poland's mo-

Mr Pomenoy (Rep., Kansas) hoped the Senate would not objourn before passing a bankrupt bill. He would not vote for a adjournment until action was taken on that bill.

Mr. Sherman's motion to lay the motion to take up the sankrupt bill on the table prevailed by the following rote:

Year-Massy, Brown, Budselve, Clark Cowan, Darie Gashrie, budgerson, Kirkwood, Lane, Morrill, Sherman, Sprague, Trumbad, as W. Nake, Willey, Wilmus, and Wilson-H.

Nays-Messy, Challer, Cresswell, Edmonds, Foster, Grimes Harri, Cress, Mr. & March, Comment, Commen

-- Anthony, Conness, Crarin, Dixon, Doubittle, Fessenden, a. Howard, Howe, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury, Wad, and Wright-17, Irans in Roman, Democrats in Italies; Johnson Democrats

So the motion to take up the bill was laid on the table. Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Onio) then called up the Civil Appro-

ation bold. the pending resolution was upon the amendment of Mr. via appropriating 83,000,000 for the payment of abaycholders alarys unstered into the military service under the act of

Mr. Wilson (Rep., Mass.) moved to amend the above by and the twice of the service of the service of the bounded to pay out of what is known as the commutation draft fund a sum not to exceed \$100 each for every starc owned by loyal mea and mustered into the service, provided that before receiving such compensation the claimant shall give undoubted proof of his loyaity, and that he availed himself of every opportunity to assist the Union forces in the contest against the

e question was then on the amendment as amended.

SHERMAN inquired how much there was in the commu-

arion-fund.
Mr. Wilson said it was more than \$9,000,000.
Mr. Shemman asked if that would be enough.
Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Md.) said that it would be more than

All. Johnson (Dem., 202.) said that it would take more than Mr. Wilson did not believe that it would take more than 35.00.000 to comply with the requirements of this law.

Mr. Edminyse (Rep., Vi.) did not believe the slaveholders were entitled to any compensation. The slaves were so far persons that the Government had a right to their scruies the same as to the services of others. But he would not discuss this question now. He did not think any money ought to be appropriated for the purpose named until it was determined just how much it would take. There was but \$5.000,000 in the commutation find, \$2.000,000 baying been appropriated for some other purpose. It ought to be ascertained first whether this would be sufficient.

some other purpose. It ought to be ascertained first whether this would be sufficient.

Mr. JOHNSON spoke in favor of the amendment, and hoped it would be adopted.

Mr. Christovic, (Rep., Ind.) said that the amount of the commutation fund was \$5,514.925. Between eight and nine thousand colored men were enhanted in Maryland, of these, about one-balf were slaves, and the Commissioners had estimated that it would take \$762.00 to comply with this law in Maryland, which would leave nearly nine millions for the claims of Delaware, Kentucky, and Missouri.

Mr. Wilson offered an amendment, in the form of a provise, that no money shall be raid under this provision until the Commissioners appointed under the Act of June, 1861, shall have made their final report.

This was agreed to, by Yeas, 18; Navs, 13.

The smendment, as amended, was then agreed to.

Mr. SURNIE (Rep., Mass.), from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported an amendment to increase the compensation of the Clerks in the Department of State 29 per cent, from the Domothy of June, 1863.

30th of June, 1865, he amendment was agreed to by Yeas 16, Nays 13, as

Ioliows.
Yaas, Mesars, Anthony, Dusis, Boolittle, Harris, Hendricks, Johnson, Morgan, Nemath, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Trombul, VAS Wigens and Willey-16.
NATS—Mesars, Eucholee, Chandler, Clark, Guthrie, Howard, Lane, Morrill, Norvox, Rumsey, Sherman, Sprague, Williams and Wilson Mr. SUMNER offered an amendment abolishing the mission Greece. Adopted

to Greece. Adopted.

Mr. Summan offered an amendment appropriating \$1,000 to
Sawyer Barkes, a clerk of the State Department, for extra
services in issuing pardons, under the Amnesty Proclamation. Disagreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep. Mich.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported an amendment appropriating \$15,000 for the mrection of a light-house at Dema Bay, Lake Superior.

Adopted.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported in amendment appropriating \$6,000 for a light-house at South Saven. Michigan.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, moved to appropriate \$200,000 instead of \$70,000, as proposed, for the spair and completion of the pier and light-house at Wauge-

appropriate execution of the pier and ligareness.

are Straits of Mackinae.

fir. Granus (Rep., Iown) offered an amendment, from the yeal Committee, as follows: For the ercetion of a chapel on the Naval Academy grounds at Annapolis, \$25,000,

Adopted.

Mr. GHIMES moved an amendment, as an additional section, as follows: That midshipmen and acting midshipmen of the United States Navy shall be entitled to one ration or commutation therefor. Adopted.

United States Navy shall be entitled to one ration or commutation therefor. Adopted.

Mr. Buckalew (Dem., Pa.) offered an amendment appropriating \$7.65 for the imprevement in the Senale Chamber recommended by the Select Committee on Ventilation.

EXECUTIVE SUSSION AND RECESS.

Mr. TRUMBULL (Rep., III.) moved an executive session.

Mr. Lang (Rep., Ind.) hoped not. He was opposed to holding any more executive sessions. There had been enough of secutive business done already.

Mr. TRUMBULL's motion prevailed.

Mr. Sessate wont into executive session at 4 o'clock p. m., ited at 40 clock took a reases to meet at 74 in. m.

EVENING SESSION

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at 74 o'clock, and proceeded to the consideration of bil's from the Committee on Commerce.

INSUE OF EGGETERS.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) called up the following bill:
That the Secretary of the Treasury be and in bereby authorized to lines continuous of registry or enrolment, and license to the steamer breas of Victoria, Vancouver liand, the steamer M. C. Rowe of Channette, Mass. Mary of Device, N. Y. Lee, Corper of Owego, N. Y. Mare Poins of Sinchester, N. Y. N. Y. C. C. Ford of Hollsle, N. Y. Sanch the new Ruchester, N. Y. bark J. S. Austin of N. Y., and the sloop Dolpain of Rochester, N. Y. bark J. S. Austin of N. Y., and the sloop Dolpain of Alexandra Ray N. Y.

Mr. EDMONIS (Rep., Vt.)—I move to amend by inserting the following provises

Peresied, That there shall be push on each such vessel that is foreign built in the quality of the learned to the Internal Revenues for upon the construction of similar American vessels.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill was passed, and goes to the Fresident.

Mr. Chasders called up the following bill:
That from and after the lat day of October, 1966, the port of Port
carlos in the district of Ports Sound, in Washington Territory, is
creby abilished as a port of curty, and that Port Townsend be and
thereby established as the port of cutry and delivery of the mail

distinct from and after this date.

Passed and goos to the President.

Mr. CHANGLIN called up the following bill declaring certain clitics ports of entry and delivery.

The Umain and Nebroska Chy in the Territory of Nebraska, St. Paul in the State of Minnessta, Council Build-in the State of love, and forthend in the State of Oregon, shall be, and are hereby constituted ports of delivery, and shall be subject to the same re, nistions and restrictions as other ports of delivery in the United States, and there shall be appointed a Surveyer of Customs to reside at such a said ports, who shall, in addition to the own daties perform the daties and reside the salary and simultiness of Surveyer or prescribed by the

act of Congress approved as the second of March, 1931, providing for the perment of duties or imposted goods at certain posts therein mentioned, entitled "An act allowing the duties on foreign merchandise, imported into Pitteburgh, Wheeling, Cimcinnat, Louisville, St. Losis, Nashville and Natchae to be secured and paid at those places," and the said towns of Omaha, and Nathrasa Ciry, St. Fani and Commel Birdfs, be and at the tartely annexed to and make a part of the Collection Diarret of New Orleans, and said port of Forthand is levely annexed to and made a part of the Collection District of Oregon, and all the facilities and privilences of torded by the said act of Congress of the season of March, 1931, be and are northly extended to the said ports of Omaha and Nebrasias City, Countil Birds and Portland.

It passed, and goes to the House for concurrence in the amendments,

amendments.

THE ADMISSION OF TENNESSEE.

The joint resolution restoring Tennessee to her relations in the Union was announced as signed by the President pro ten. of the Senate, having previously received the signature of the Speaker of the House.

OLLECTION DISTRICTS IN NORTH COROLINA.

The Senate then took up the following bill to fix the com-necessation of certain collectors of customs and for other pur-

2. That all that part of the State of Texas and the waters (included within the Commiss of Noise, Start, Zapata, Burn, J. Wolfe, Lie Sale, M. Mollen, Lie Oan, Hee, Refigis and San in, shall be a distinct Collection District in he more the District one Christian and the town of Cerpus Christianal he as only entry; and a Collector shall be appointed to reside at and

the 5th section of the at the Feb 20, 1963, entitled "an

eriain provisions of the not entitled 'an act further to collection of duties on imports and tunosis, approved and for other purposes,' their not be construed to in-dicen showed in approximers by the first section of the 1844, which it amends. CREAWELL (Repaired included to assent by inserting

on: which was disagreed to.

Mr. EDSUMISS (Rep., VL.) moved to strike out the words
Banafort North Carolina. In the lot section that place
aving been provided for in a previous bill.

The bill was then read a third time and passed. It goes to

he Hose.

WEARING SHEATH-ENIVES \*\* THE NAVY

Mr. CHANDLER called up a bill to presse the wearing of
heath-knives by American seamen. It provides that the exting regulation for the government of the nary \*, the

isting regulation for the government of the navy or the United States, prohibiting the wearing of sheath-knives whitphond is hereby extended and made applicable to all seamen in the merchant service.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of the master or other officer in command or any ship or wesel registered, careful or licensed under the laws of the Javied States, and of the owner or other person estimate contract for the employment of a seamon or other subordinate upon any such ship or wester to inform any person effecting to ship biliness? of the provisions of this law, to require his compliance there with under a penalty of \$50 for each omission, to be used for and recovered in the name of the United States of America, under the direction of the Sectelary of the Treatury, one half for the informat and the other half for the fund for the relief of rick and disabled seamen.

The bill passed and goes to the House.

Mr. Enwanter called up a bill providing as follows:
That the act of Congress cuttled "An Act repe sing certain p sions of the law concerning seamen on heard public and privations in the law concerning seamen on heard public and privations of the linked States, approved June 26, list; be and the same the property and the law thereby repealed and rebustions. sets of the limited States. Approved June 28, 1921, to and the same to hereby revised and resuscied.

Mr. Effort yet experience the effect of the bill. The sot of 1864, he said, repeated the provisions of the existing law requiring certain proportions of the seamen engaged in American vessels to be citizens of the United States, so that the effect of the act of 1861 and the existing laws was to open American commerce and American ships, both in the coasting and foreign trade, to the employment of foreigners entirely. The policy of the Government, said Mr. Edmunds, has always been, from early in the present century down to this time, to pursue as opposite outse. An act of 1813 provided that, after the war, citizens of the United States are distributed that the employed on bearf public and private vessels of the United States, and an act af 1817, supplementary to that required, that two-thirds of the crew and all the officers should be citizens of the United States; and whenever they were not, very heavy tunning duties should be imposed. An act of 1830 provided also, and continued to be the law down to 1861 that there should be three-fourities of the crew of American vessels composed of American seamen. The effect of the passage of the pending bill would be to restore this condition of affairs.

The bill was passed and goes to the House.

EMIGRATION.

EMIGRATION.

Mr. CHANDLER (Rep., Mich.) called up the House bill to repeal an act to encourage emigration, approved July 4, 1864.
Mr. MOSGAN (Rep., N. V.) moved to indefinitely postpone
the further consideration of the bift.
Mr. JOHNSON said he could not see the necessity of the re-

Mr. Mondan-It won't be repealed if you postpone the bill.

Mr. Moralll (Rep., Me.) explained the nature of the bill establishing a Bureau of Emigation which it was proposed to

repeal.

After discussion by several Senators. Mr. Morgan withdrew the motion and moved to postpone the bill until to mor-Mr. EDMUNDS moved to lay the bill upon the table, and the

motion prevailed.

NERRASKA.

Mr. Wade (Rep., Ohio) asked and obtained unanimous consent to unroduce a full for the admission of Nebraska as a State of the Union, and, on his motion, the bill and the Constitution of the State of Nebraska was referred to the Commit-

SALARIES OF SOUTHERN TERASURY AGENTS.

Mt. Chandler called up the Senate joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle the accounts and pay the salaries of the agents of the Treasury is the South who were unable to take the oath of allegiance. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is bereby authorized to pay a reasonable compensation to those persons by him employed for the purpose of, and who have been accusally curaged in collecting the revenue in the States lately in insurrection, notwithstanding their failure or inability to take the each of callect required by law, provided that said compensation shall not be greater in any case than that provided for by law for efficers of the revenue parforming such services, and provided further that this act shall not be deemed to authorize the continuance of such persons to

such employment.

Mr. Edminds (Rep., Vt.) offered a proviso as an amendment, that no such person shall receive salary for services rendered after the lat of August, 1860, and provided further that their salaries shall not be paid until their accounts have been settled at the Treasury Department. The smendment was adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL(Rep., 18), hoped no such bill would be passed. The Secretary of the Treasury had no right to make such appointments.

The Secretary of the Treasury had no right to make such appointments.

Mr. EDM:NDs said that when the resolution was first sent to the Committee all its members were opposed to it. After mature deliberation, however, they were induced to agree to it. as the persons appointed had been assured by the Secretary of the Treasury that the cath would be ropealed by Congress.

Mr. NYE (Rap., Nev.) said that the Secretary of the Treasury, in appointing men who could not take the oath, had defrauded good and loyal men of the South of what by right belonged to them. He (the Secretary) could have found plenty of loyal Union soldiers in the South to full these offices. He (Nye) hoped Congress would pass no such till.

Mr. Wilson said he knew that some of the best men in the country wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury against the appointment of these men, but the Secretary thought the Administration would have control of both Houses and that the each of the Secretary he did not think the person appointed by him ought to be made.

act of the Secretary set up to that the paint of the paint ought to be made, to suffer for it. The bill ought to be passed. Those who could not take the cath ought to be paid and discharged, and those who could take it put in their places.

On motion of Mr. Chandian, the further consideration of the joint resolution was postponed until to-morrow.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.

Mr. CHANDIER called up the following House joint resolu-

Mr. Chandler called up the following House joint resolution:
Warrens. The United States are interested in the Dismal Swamp
Cangle connecting the initial waters of the Chestowake with the success.

f North Carolina by holding 800 shapes of the stock of the Dismal

se it to Secretary of the Treasury be and hereby is to Secretary of the Treasury be and hereby is

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

IMPENSIS OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.
Under the call of States for resolutions, Mr. RITTER (Dem., Kr.) offered a resolution calling upon the Committee on Reconstruction for a statement as to how much of the \$10,000 horetofore appropriated for the expenses of that Committee has been spent, and how.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Penn.) stated that the expenditures were made by the officers of the Senate branch of the Committee, and not those of the House.

The House refusing to second the call for the previous question, and Mr. Wilson (Rep., Lown), rising to debate, the resolution went over under the operation of the rule.

THE WOOL TARIFF.

Mr. BESCHAM (Rep., Ohio) mireduced a bill to provide increased revenue from imported wool which was road twice, referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union and ordered printed.

It consists of the wool sections of the Revised Tariff bill passed by the House and postponed in the Senate, except that the ad volorem duty is increased from 10 to 11 per cent on raw wools, and on raw woolen manufactured goods the specific duty is reduced from 50 to 40 cents per pound.

EVENING SESSIONS.

Mr. Delano (Rep., Ohio) offered a reconstitute that 40 to 10 to 10 to 41 to 10 to 10

Mr. DELANO (Rep., Onlo) offered a resolution that the House meet during this week at 11 and take a recess daily from 41 to 7), and that the first business in order in the evening sessions shall be bills on the Speaker's table, which was adopted.

FENIAN PRISONERS IN CANADA.

Mr. CLARK (Rep., Ohio) offered a resolution requesting the President to orge on the Canadian authorities, and also on the Enrish Government the release of the Fenian prisoners recently captured in Canada; which was adopted by a vote of 102 years to 2 nays—the negatives being Messrs, Jenekes and Williams.

Williams.

GEN. PICKETT'S MURIDER OF LOVAL NORTH CAROLINIANS.

Mr. SCHENCE Rep., Ohio., offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for information as to whether an application had been made to him for the pardon of the Rebel Major Gen. Pickett, and whether, since the adjustraneat of the Rabelph Court of Inquiry, on the 30th of March last, any forther measures have been taken to bring taken to others to punishment for the hauping of United States soldiers for alleged descrition from the Rebel army.

PAREES REAGING ON THE CASE OF JEFF, DAVIS.

Mr. Le BLOSE (Dem., Ohio) offered a resolution to authorize Mr. Ragera, a member of the Judiciary Cammittee, to have access to the papers before that Committee in the investigation as to Jefferson Davis, and to have extracts made therefrom by a short-hand writer.

The House refusing to second the previous question, and Mr. Conkelbe (Rep., N. Y.) rising to debate the resolution, it went over under the rule.

went over under the rule.

THE CONKLING-MEY CASE.

Mr. ECKEN (Rep., Onio), at the request of Mr. Davis (Rep. N. V.) offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report whether any breach of the privilege of the Home, not sufficiently reported upon by the Conkin-Try Select Committee has been committed in conb-Fry Select Committee has been committee in the with the sending, reading and publishing of Gen.

the Horizot of Pamilies and month of ead and links and his pert of entry for said district in Hamilies of Pamilies and month of ead and links and his pert of entry for said district in the links of the district of the dist

Biggit of Way Thisdell Field. Laws.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate amedoments to the House hill granting the right of way to ditch and darad owners over the public lands in the States of California, Oregon and Nevada, which was under discussion at the time of adjournment on Saturday.

Mr. Junan Rep. 1nd. addressed the House against the

Mr. JULIAN (Rep. Ind.) addressed the House against the amendments.

The debate was further continued by Mesars, Kasson (Rep., Onio), McRura (Rep., Cal.), and House (Rep., Cal.)

Finally the Sengte amendments were concurred in—73 to 37.

UTAH.

Mr. Ashlur (Rep., Ohio) presented the testimony taken before the Committee on Territories in relation to Utah Territory. Ordered printed.

Several apparamators from members for leave of absence having been made, the SPRAKER called attention to the fact that in votue taken to-day there were only its ver a quorum. THE ASSAULT ON MR. FAINTER.

Mr. ALLIN (Rep., Mass.) from the Select Committee to investigate the assault on U. H. Painter, Clerk to the Post-Office Committee, presented testimony taken, and offered a resolution that Benjamin F. Beveridge be delivered by the Sergeant-at Arms and the custody of the civil authorities, to be prescented before the Crimial Court of the District, and that the Estimony taken in the case be delivered to the United Mr. Lighting Authority.

be presented before the Criminal Court of the District and that the testimony taken in the case be delivered to the United Mr. Ristriot Attorney, and the case be delivered to the United Mr. Ristriot Attorney, and to the effect that the Housement of the present Krison the effender beyond the adjourn-Mr. Fansworth (Reft. 1994) John L. Thomas (Rep. 1994), members of the Scheet 1984 John L. Thomas (Rep. 1994), holding that the House had a fake to have from that imprisoned until the close of Congress.

THE ADMISSION OF TENNISSIES.

Mr. TRISHLE (Dem., Ky.) moved as a question of privilege, that instance as each House is, by the Constitution, the indge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members; and inatmuch as this House had pasted a joint resolution declaring the State of Tennissee restored to her former proper practical relations with the Union, and entitled to representation in Congress, the members from Teunessee because in

The SPRAKER overruled it as a question of privilege, on the ground that both houses had decirred by concurrent resolution ground that both houses had decirred by concurrent resolution gress during the last four years, should not be neitified to representation again until by concurrent action of both Houses they should be declared entitled to representation.

Mr. Tringle appealed from the decision of the Chair, and on motion of Mr. Strivens (Rep. Pa.) the appeal was laid upon te table, 94 to 18.

PRINTING THE PEFORT ON MANUFACTURES.

Mr. LATHAR (Rep., W. Va.) from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 2,500 extra copies of the report of the Committee on Manufactures for the use of the Committee, and 500 copies for the use of the House. Adopted.

EUSINESS ON THE SPEARER'S TABLE—TRNNESSEE.

The House proceeded to the consideration of business on the Speaker's table, and disposed of it as follows:

The Senate amendments to the House bill to incorporate the Solidier's and Saliors' Union of Washington. Concurred in.

The Secuste amendments to the House bill to establish certria post roads. Concurred in with amendments.

The Senate amendments to the House bill to establish certria post roads. Concurred in with amendments.

The Senate amondments to the House joint resolution declaring Tennessee again smittled to Senators and Representatives in Congress. Mr. BINGHAM (Rep. Ohio) moved concurrence in the amend-The amendments to the joint resolution were concurred in

rithout division.

The amendment to the preamble was concurred in—Yeas, 25. No the joint resolution has passed both Houses.

The Senate substitute for the joint resolution in regard to rations of fation coldiers held as princers of war.

On motion of Mr. Waite (Rep., N. Y.), the substitute was

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the sate of the Union, Mr. DAWES (Rep. Mass.) in the chair, on the State of the Union, Mr. Dawes (Rep. Mass.) in the chair, on the Deficiency bill.
On motion of John L. Thomas (Johnson Dem., Md.), a paragraph was added making the salary of the Deputy Solicitor of the Court of Claims the same as that of the Assistant Solicitor.
The bill appropriates about \$450,000, including \$100,000 for the Brazil mail steamship service. \$30,000 for the Navy Hospital at Washington, and \$25,000 for the removal of the State Department, and \$12,000 to pay a claim of Madison Sweetzer.

etzer.
smaling action on the bill, the House at 4:30 p. m. took a small 7:30 p. m.
EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Banks (Rep., Mass.) asked unanimous consent to have Thursday next assigned for the consideration of re-ports from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Randall (Dem., Pa.) asked him to name the subjects he

would report upon.

Mr. BANKS replied that the reports to be submitted would be in reference to the invasion of Canada, the aid given to Mexico, and the interest which the Government of the United States has in the assertion of what is denominated the Monroe Doctrine. Mr. RANDALL (Pa.) objected, stating that his objection was

to the Mexican loan.

Mr. Banka asked permission to report on the subject of the neutrality laws, and to have the report considered on Thursday next. It was granted.

Mr. Banks then moved to suspend the rules in order to allow him to report on the Mexican Loan; but he subsequently withdrew the motion, seeing that there was no quorum present. present.

Mr. WENTWORTH (Rep., Ill.) offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Poreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill applying the same regulations to ward Ferian beligerents that the Government of Great Britain applied to the so-called Confederates in this country. It was adopted.

RECONGRAMIZING DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. Morrill. (Rep., Vt.) asked to have to morrow after the morning hour assigned to the Committee of Ways and Means for the bill to reorganize the Treusury. Post-Office and Interior Departments.

rior Departments.

Mr. KIDRIDER (Dem., Wiz.) objected, stating that the evident purpose of these motions was to motract the session.

A PENSION BILL.

Mr. VAN AERNAN (Rep., N. Y.), from the Committee on Infivilid Pensions, reported a bill to give Francis Colgan, late of Company B, 12th Wisconsin Volunteers, a pension on account of complete blindness. The bill was read three times and passed.

PATENT POSTAGE-CANCELLING STAMP.

Mr. FERRY (Rep., Mich.), from the Post-Office Committee, reported a bill directing the Postmaster-General to pay \$50,000 for his patient to Marcus B. Norton of New-York, for a post-

for his patent to Marcas B. Norton of New-York, for a postage cancelling stamp.

Mr. Mominic moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Firmy, in view of there being no quorum present, and
of there being a decided majority against the bill, withdrew H.

BUSINESS ON THE SPEARER'S TABLE.

The House passed to the consideration of the business on
the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

The Sensie bill granting land to the State of Kannas to ald in the
construction of the Kansas and Neorbe Valley Railroad, and its extension to the field River, was passed with amendments.

The Sensie billio pay James P. Johnsen 2-20 for services as Veterfinary Surgeon of the 4th lows Cavalry was referred to the Committee
on Chains.

Senate bill to pay to the owners of the British ship Marici-od of her cargo \$8.645, for her un'awful seigure and detention enne, and of her cargo \$8,645, for her unlawful selizors and detention by the United States siny Onward, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The Senate bull for the relief of the Trustees and Stewards of the Mission Church of the Whole and the Private Colemba.

Mr. Winnon (Rep., Minn.) explained that the Ichurch was destroyed in the "border ruffian" troubles in Kansos, and that the Government, which was bound by treaty stipulations to protect the Indians, had not done so.

The Senate bill to change the piace of holding the Court of the Northern Datrict of Georgia from Marietta to Atlanta, which was based.

The Senate bill to change the piace of holding the Court of the Northern Datrict of Georgia from Marietta to Atlanta, which was the Senate bill to change the piace of holding the Court of the Northern Datrict of Georgia from Marietta to Atlanta, which was the Senate bill to change the piace of holding the Court of the Northern Datrict of Georgia from Marietta to Atlanta, which was

Passeds.

The Senate bill to incorporate the Washington Glass Company was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

The Senate bill to pay \$1,025 on account of services as Impector of Castoms at Albany, from March, 1827, till April, 1863, which was nated. assisted.

The Sensite bill granting lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the Senttern branch of the Union Pacine Railway and telegraph from Fort Riley to Fort Smith, Aramaas. Rejected.

A motion to lay on the table a motion to reconsider the vote ejecting it, was lost—Yeas, 39; Nays, 38. The Spoaker voted no. making it a tie vote.

The vote rejecting the bill was then reconsidered—64 to 51.

Mr. MCRUER (Rep., Cal.) then moved to amend the bill by reducing the grant of land from ton alternate sections on each side of the line, to five alternate sections, so as to make it ten sections a mile.

Iment was agreed to, and the bill as amended was issed by 70 to 22.

The Senate joint resolution for the appointment of a Commissioner examine and report upon the claim of lower for force, transports subsistence and clothing furnished to certain volunteers, which censte bill for the relief of James Pool, which was referred to

mmittee of the Whole.

Senate bill granting right of way and other privileges for the
unition of a draining and exploring tunnel to the Comstock lodes,
which was passed. Normala, which was passed.

The Senate bill to continue the little of E. R. Clark and S. W. Clark to certain latids in Plotids, claimed under a grant from the Spanish Government. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate joint resolution to purchase for the library of Congress the law library of James L. Pettgru, which was passed.

The Senate joint resolution providing for the examination of the sesensite joint resention providing for the examination of the se-sof the state of Massachusetts, for moneys expended during the crossal defines, which was referred to the Committee on Mili-ffairs.

hairs, to the consider, made by Mr. Dawes, is pending, teach bill for the relief of Alois Claris, which was passed, secure bill to regulate the times and manner for holding eleg-ry Senators in Congress, which was passed.

Mt. Penham (Rep., Me.) from the Conference Committee on the bill increasing the pensions of widows and orphans, made a report, which was agreed to. The points of disagree-ment were of a purely technical character.

ment were of a purely technical character.

A BEAUEF BILL.

On motion of Mr. BANES (Rep., Mass.) the Committee of the Whole was discharged from the consideration of the Senate bill for the reiter of the owners of the British vessel Magicienne, and the bill was passed. At 10:15 the House adjourned.

### MARRIED.

PROY-CROCKER-On Monday, 23d inst., at the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, George R. Percy of New York to Abide W., daughter of John Grocker of Illinois. No

#### DIED.

DREWS-After school illness, on Sunday July 22, Dr. Thomas Anthons of Brooklyn, aged 62 years, fonced scrives in Buse place at the residence of his brother, in Anthons, No. 79 Second-place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 1725 at 20 checks n. ma.

BOGERT-On Sunday, July 22, after a short but serious Illness, Matida A. widow of the late John A. Bogeri, aged 49 years, 6 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the resolutions of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the sen-in law. Wim. Fettretch, No. 96 East Statistics, on Wednesday, the 28th fost, at 11 o'clock a. in. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

CHAMPLIN-At Windham, Conn., on Monday, July 9, Joseph Channelin, in the 78th year of the age. DELAPLAINE-On Monday morning, July 23, at 34 o'clock, Julia A. widow of the line John F. Delsplaine, and daughter of the late

FARNUM—On Monday, Joly 23, Sally Ann, wife of Samuel J. Far-num in the 58th year of her age. HOPPER—On Monday, July 23, Phebe, wife of Samuel Hopper, aged 26 years, 4 months and 5 days. The friends and relatives, the the members of Hope Ledge, No. 744.

Y. and A. M. are respectfully invited to stiend the funeral, at her life residence, No. 213 West Seventeenth st. The remains will be taken to Garrisons, by the 7.45 train, on Wednesday morning, where the services will be held.

where the services will be heid.

KNAPP—at Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, July 21, Harlan P. Knapp, in the lith year of his age.

The resulties and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Henry E. Knapp, Elizabeth, on Wednesday, July 25, at 9 o clock a. in.

LYNCH—On Sonday, July 22, William M., only son of William and Therit Dunch, aged it years are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afterhood, at Joback, from the residence of his parents, No. 11 West Washington-place without further notice.

MEAD-On Monday, July 23, Ralph Mead, in the 78th year of his Funeral services in St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner Faurth ave., and Twenty second-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o clock. The re-latives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further

The fine is of the family are requested to attend the funeral from the fine in the same account of Nostrand-wee, Brooklyn, this These Algali of clock p. m.

Seventh St. Saddenly, at Cedar Swamp, L. I., on Third day, stroke Tuwnsestich, if compection of the brain produced by sun-VAN AUKEN-Ch. Sundlyr, in the 63d year of his age.

Jarvats, No. 173 West Forty-sevil, at the residence of hes grand. O. C. and Celeste L. Van Aokeu.

Mabel, Inlant daughter of

## Special Notices.

# The Funnicst of Phun.

THE PRISON LIFE OF JEFF. DAVIS, COMICALLY ILLUSTRATED.

FOUR ROUNDS OF HIS GREAT MILL WITH THE BLACKSMITH.

THE FIRST CHAPTER OF BARON MUNCHAUSEN,

WITH GUSTAVE DORE'S

SUPERB ILLUSTRATIONS. The adventures of this

> PRINCE OF LIARS WILL BE CONTINUED IN EVERY NUMBER OF THE

FUNNIEST OF PHUN. LARGE PICTURES OF THE WAR IN EUROPE,

SMALL PICTURE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON'S GREAT FEAT, PICTURE OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE,

POEMS,

SINGLE COPIES.....

AND OTHER GOOD THINGS, too numerous to mention in this warm weather.

> AUGUST NUMBER THE FUNNIEST OF PHUN.

SOLD EVERYWHERE, AND PUBLISHED MONTHLY AT THE OFFICE. No. 133 NASSAU-ST.

THE FUNNIEST OF PHUN.

Healing for the Sick.

BY THOMAS E. HAZARD, OF VACCLUSE, R. L. Doctors and undertakers fees are so high that it is very inconvenient or persons of small means to be said or die in these times. That meet of the mainties that prevail in our climate may be provented by proper care. I have no doubt; and that most of the sicknesses that do occur may be cared at a trifling expense and loss of time, I am, after half a century's observation and jexperience, equally certain. I think men and women would now survive to the average ago of seventy instead of helf that term of years, if they would live and practine in harmony with the laws of their being; which, like all Nature's works.

when he declared "the life of the flesh is in the blood." Action is life, and the blood is the organ by which it is communicated to every member of the body. It follows that if the organ be out of tune, the music or harmony of life cannot be complete, however cunningly it may be piped upon. If there is discordancy in the instrument, it is not the fault of the law-which is ever perfecct in itself-but it is the suit of the man's animal proposities that trangeest the law.

THE BLOOD THAT IMPARTS LIFE AND NOURISHMENT

to the system feeds upon the food we cat, the fluids we drink, and the air we breathe. To preserve its purity, we should est to live rather than live to est. Eat slowly, chew the food well, drink sparingly. even of water, and be temperate in all things, and one-half of the primary causes of disease will be removed. Hilarity and cheerfu-conversation, while at table, greatly assists digestion. A hearty, proconged, explosive laugh will well nigh split a pine knot on its passage See to it, as far as is practicable, that you breathe uncontaminated air, for every breath we draw comes in contact with the blood, and imparts to it its own quality, whether it he the savor of life to life or of

death to death. Look especially to your sleeping rooms, that they are daily (and if small, nightly) ventilated. Avoid heds, and particularly pillows, that are filled with blood-shotten feathers. Keep the pores of the body open and clean by frequent bathing, for each of there are pipes that give tone to Life's organ. Above all things,

look to it that there is no decaying vegetable matter of any kind near or under your sleeping apartments, for probably more sickness occurs from this cause than any 200 if your eyes feel as if they had attaks in them, or your head, or side, a hacking as if to clear the throat lose no time in executaining and re-moving the local cause. If possible, before you are stricken down by disease. Proceed first to your cellar, especially if you sleep on the ground floor. Examine it well in every nook and corner. You may, in your researches through its dark labyrinths, perchance, stamble upon a dead cut, and perhaps some fostering rats, but heed them not. Their aroms is not pleasant, but it is not deadly petenous but if you should fall in with a rotten turnip or potato, or cabbage, or any other decomposing vegetable, eject it at once a stone's throw from your house, with every westige of its remains, even to the earth it has impregnated, for the missma that arrives from a peck of decomposing vegatables of any kind, if im-lated into the longs, and consequently blood, especially during sleep, is authorized with the said of the lanest or of a little morphine, to kill a regiment of hardy men, and the stronger and more robust they are the more certain will be their doom. I have myself known, many years since when the lancet was in vogue, scores of hardy young men and women perish under such diremastences in a single country town of this State, whose lives might have been easily saved, I am entire's consident, under a different mode of treatment. I have now in my recollection a certain Dr. Sangrailo, who then practiced in that town, of whom it might with truth be said. " Death followed after him." He seldom entered a family at the season of year when these morbid stacks were most rife without sending one, two, or three, and even five in one instance, to their graves. Weakly two, or three, and even five in one instance, to their graves.

Two, or three, and even five in one instance, to their graves, two or three, and even five in one instance of competent to every any considerable parties of morbid matter in their blood before it gave way, stood some charge of life under the beeding treatment of that buy, stood some charge of life under the beeding treatment of that buy, but those of strong constitutions stood but little. These, when attacked, generally kept about until their blood became so thick when attacked, generally kept about until their blood became so thick when attacked, generally kept about until their blood became so thick.

When the feet dry as quickly as possible, and rob them hard.

When the feet dry as quickly as possible, and rob them hard. mittee of the body, and were unconscious of their danger until the morbid matter in the blood—pre-spirated, perhaps, by the scratch of a briar or pin, or a draft of cold air, or other triffing exposure began to clot or congest in the intricate recesses of the brain, the liver, the pleura, or some other weak or delicate point, accompanied, of course, with pain or distress. Dr. Sangrado was then called, who proceeded at once to draw a heavy portion of the best blood from the system in order to relieve the sufficing, and having thus paralyzed the with forces, they were nest stimulated by a due of moreoury and expected to perform double daily with their instrument (the blood) just crippled by the lancet. In other words, the horse that was striving, with all his might, to extricate a heavy load from the mire, was first knocked on the head to prevent his injur-ing the wagon by his efforts, and then a shoulder was placed to the wheel in the value expectation that the additional stimulus would enable the dying steed to drag it through the mud. The loss of the heat blood the system could shard neutralized the otherwise good affect of the mercury, gave momentary relief to the patient just so far as life had been obstructed, related the efforts that nature was making to dispet the poissuous missus from the blood, which, is its weakened flow, went on congesting or clotting with screlerated speci. The pain or distress soon returned, and again the lancet was resorted to nately with doses of calome', until the patient's whole body, deand "Died of typhus fever" was generally the verdict of Death's

THE PRACTICE OF BLOOD-LETTING HAS BEEN, FINALLY, pretty much abandoned, and one less revolting but little less fatal in its operation, has been substituted by many physicians in stion and expel the morbid matter from the blood; but introduce and all the mercury or other cleansing stimulants on earth will scarcely

A BULLOCK'S HIDE ONCE ACCIDENTALLY LODGED on a sheal (weak point) in the River Tiber, the great artery of Rome. Against this the impurities and drifts of the river gradually "conpeated," until it became a fast-anchored island. When first deposited it is probable that a housewife might, with a mere swash of her broom in the direction of the current, have so far stimulated its force to to have semoved the hide (congestion), and prevented the forms-

practice as aying such a mercurial remedy, to be consistent with his Sangrado would have be cleaning the channels of the blood, Dr. to have left the bullock's blood rawn from the Tiber sufficient water woman to work with her broom; wall-try in the saud, then set the advised that the swashing process should be interphine should have of the river was congested by frost, or thickened by still the water cess to the like consistency imparted to the blood by opinious

What I have said so far is mostly theory, which readers will, of course, estimate at what it is worth. What I am new about to say is fact derived from more than thirty years' observation and experience, fact series from more than their years observation and experience, applied to multitudes of cases with, as far as I am adve-ad, uniform success, including billions choice, billions fevers, and all this class of maladies that under the ordinary medical treatment, cut in glow fivers, called in the books, Typhus or Typhus (Pieurisy, comban colds and sore-throat, indigestion, and its first-born child Headache, Group (if applied in an early stage.) Dysentery, Diarrhea, the propers sort and applied to the control of the propers of the control of Fever Sores and running sores generally (the funtain of which is ever the blood,) cuts and bruless of the flesh (if applied immediately after the accident occurs,) and desh (if applied immediately after the accident occurs, in in fact, almost every scote aliment common to our climate, that com-menced with pair in the head, body or limbs, or at the commence-ment of which the patient remarks, in a langual tone, "I don't feel well," with the exception, perhaps, of Scarlet and Lung Fevers, which the remedy I shall describe greatly benefits, and lays the foundation for a certain cure, as far as my limited experience in these complaints extends, by applying additional simple treatment, war, packing in the former, and certain vegetable cordials or decoctions in the latter com-

plaint.

At a period when the exputation of the blood letting physician I have referred to was at its hight (and it was great in proportion to the scores of his victims that died, those that recovered being held in popular estimation that his skill had miraculously rescued from an other, whise mortal distempter), a hired girl living in my father's family was smitten with the usual symptoms of the provailing malady, and Dr. Sangrado was sent for. He told my father that the girl's case was exceedingly debious, that her organization was unfavorable, and that he had but little hopes of her recovery; still that he would do all that medical skill could do to save her life. My father all that medical skill could do to save her life. My father was opposed to blood-letting, and the doctor deferred the use of the Isnost until the next day. In the mean time my

was opposed to blood-letting, and the dector deferred the use of the Imoet ontil the next day. In the mean time my father gave the girl a dose of what was then known as Aldrich's Pills, accompanied with a sweat. The next afternoon the doctor called again, and after stiting a little while, inquired after the girl's health. My father told him what had been done, and that she was then apparently well and at work in the kitchen. Upon this announcement the dector mused a few moments, and after remarking in a soilloquizing tone that "these pills are devillab things," he took up his saddle-bags, lancet, blue pills (sure to be followed by Theumatism), opiam, mercury, blisters and all, and departed, "never to return."

About this period, manufacturers in the town alluded to, of which I was one, were seriously incommoded by the annual prevalence of the complaint, dubbed by Sangrado as typhus, but popularly known as Fall faver. Business was sometimes brought nearly to a standstill from the number of hands that were taken out of employ in consequence of long and, in very many cases, fatal sickness. A young man or woman would leave the mill, complaining, perhaps, of a pain in the head, neck, shoulders, back, or side, or difficulty in breathing, send for Doctor Sangrado, experience momentary relief, from the free use of the lancet, and, in consequence, be prostrated on a bed of languishing for weeks or months, and probably die. I was fully satisfied, in my own mind, that both the sicanuses and deaths were, in a great majority of cases, the result of improper treatment, rather than the normal character of the malady, and greatly to the diagnat of Dr. Sangrado, gave free and wide atterance to my convictions. I maily resolved to practice medicine myself, so far as I could obtain than the normal character of the malady, and greatly to the disgnat of Dr. Sangrado, gave free and wide utterance to my convictions. I finally resolved to practice medicine myself, so far as I could obtain patients, from those in my immediate neighborhood and employ graits; and from that day to this, a period of more than thirty years out of many hundreds of cases of almost every type of disease. I have never known a death to occur among those who have relied solely on the simple remedies. I have furnished, nor have I known of a serious case among them all of Dysentery, Pieurisy, Typhins or Typhold, Brain, Congestive, Billions, or any other fever, except Scarlet and Lung fovers, of which last, as before said, my experience has been slight and confined to my own family, in which there has been trye cases of and continued to my own tamily, in which there has been mye cases of

Scarlet favor. One of which was treated by two of the most re newmed physicians in New-York, and died in great apparent agont the seventh day. Two of the other cases were equally severe, but

all recovered without the interference or aid of the faculty.

For some time I relied on the "devision pills" only in high attacks, and gave from 12 to 15 grains of calomel, with a good sweat in severe cases. I generally attended to the sweating process (which I above. escribe) myself, ann never, to my re-offection, failed to ob tain the desired sweat. The mercury stimulated the interior power of the system, whereby the morbid matter is (as I suppose) forced from the blood into the bowels, and thus passes of: while the sweat! ejecating on the external power of the body, in this manner as the aliminating mercury acts on the internal power and ducts, the two purces sympathize and assist each other; and the congestion and other causes of disease (unless it has become chronic) are wholly expelled at one operation, leaving the system as free from poisonous or un-

IT IS NOW NEARLY THIRTY YEARS SINCE I ENTIREGY abandoned the use of calomel, for which I substituted "Brandess Palls, which I have found, after a long and varied experience, produce all the good effects of mercury with none of its bad. Too much care cannot, however, be observed in obtaining them, as a large propertion of the pills sold in New-England are spurious, notwithstanding their close rescablishes to the genuine and the oaths of the unprinci-pled men who wend them. To make sure of the genuine, I always ob-'ain them from Dr. Benjamin Brandreth's own office, which is at the orner of Broadway and Canal et., New York," and who sends these order, free of charge for express, for two deliars per dozen buxes. One or two boxes (or not over twenty-five cents worth) sufficing gen

LARS, may keep his own family, and those of some five or six of be neighbors, in health for a year, and that with very little it any loss a time, and not a farthing's expense for medical and. This, as a general rule, I pledge my word I know to be true by actual practice and obrate. I pledge my word I know to be frue by actual practice and observation—although I suppose it will not be so resarded by most readers. These pills are as efficacious in cases of hurts, bruites, cuta's sora, &c., as in other maludies. By immediately cleaning the blood, they remove all danger of lock-jaw, festering sora, or congestion of the blood, at the wounded or aiming points—and acture specific prestores the injured parts. Not unfrequently from the use of opinm in some of its varied forms, or other malprostice the morbid matter in the blood seeks to except through vents called fewer-sores. I have known instances of this kind wherein, after the patient has been in acute pains for weeks, a kind wherein, after the patient has been in acute pains for works, the doses of BRANDRETH'S PILLS have turned this current of morbid matter from the sores to the howels, through been passed off, and the patient healed almost at once. But I do not mean to be understood to say that this is the rule, as, when the system has been surcharged and weakened by polsonous fying drugs. Nature's vital forces cannot always be raffled by any treatment that I am acquainted with.

I will close this long (and as doctors will doubtless my abourd and foolish; article with a simple recipe, which, if adhered to it all the requirements, I know will heal at one operation a great majority of the ills we are liable to in this country, and I believe in all other

I know that it has been used with entire effect in cases of yaitses fever; and I now have in my possession a certificate, signed by every member of a company who were nice mouths in the Army of the Potomes, at a time when thousands were dying around them, with the fotonic, it is time want tonishes and the state of which of overy one of whom (without an exception) was preserved without the aid of a physician, simply by relying solely on "Brandrith's Pills," a quantity of which had been presented to the Company, with directions for using them by their fellow-townsman, Dr. Benjamin Brandreth.

IN CASES OF SLIGHT HURTS, CUTS, BRUISES, PUNC TURES, Ac., or elight indisposition, take from one to six Brandecta's. Pills according to again departments say one pill for a child one year old, two for a child of three years old, and four or more for

minutes. Whethe feet day as quickly as possible, and row down into what a feet to me to do and take from one to six pills as above. (In cases of intense billious choile or pleurias, give six, eight, or even more, until relief is obtained, but by no means attempt to remove the pain at the expense of the life by blooddetting or narcetics). After swallowing the pills drink a giass of weak lemotrale (or molasses and water, it lemonade is not to be had) made almost boiling, and so host that it can only be taken in sine; then cover warm and a sweat with work, both internal and external, and not only remove the elects but the cause of the distemper, as the most ignorant cannot fall to per-ceive, not only by the relief that will be experienced, but from the afceive, not only by the renet hat white experiences.

fensive character of the matter that passes from the bowels a large
portion of which proceeds from the blood, liver, or other with latetiess. Water greef alone should be taken for if hours after taking
the pillis; after which as far as my experience has extended, patients, as a general rule, will be restored to complete besith, and in a situation to put and exercise as usual, without danger of relapse, for the simple reason that the blood, the sent and organ of life, is freed from all impurities, and consequently there is nothing in the ayelum to cause a relapse; nor can sickness again ensue until the blood again becomes surcharged with extraneous and morbid marter. Some readers may possibly suppose that, in accordance with gen-

eral usage, I may have some interest other than that of a desire for the good of others in recommending "Brandreth's Pists" (which, by-the by, are always inclosed in a certificate and directions folded around each separate box, with a Government stamp on the envelopes. For the benefit of such readers I will just say that I have never series of from Dr. Brandreth or any share person a farthing for snything done by me in relation to his pills; that I have always paid full price. betwee the shoulder is put to the wheel by dosing him with potson.

TO ILLUSTRATE BY ANOTHER HOMELY COMPARISON:
If a piece of cloth be run through water saturated with fastic, logwood or other dre wood, it will come out stained or colored. Rinse this in a brook, and the coloring matter will quickly disappear; but drop a small bump of alum, within or other mordant in the dye wat before the cloth is passed through it, and all the water of the lakes will not suffice to wash it white again. So when the blood, by neglect, exposure or abuse, has become surcharred with unhealthy matter. MOORE.—After a short tilness, on Mouday, the 23d inst., Catherine, wife of Henry Moore, decreased.

Fattuniate of Inners in the mortow's papers

EICE—In Broaklyn, on Sonday in raing, the 23d inst., Catherine, the firm of Pater Rice & Capacital State of the same direction flat the law of our nature is already stricing to impel the vital forces will enable them to dislodge the consultant State of the stricing to impel the retail forces will enable them to dislodge the conbut the abbing away with a slow lever of the title from the cross, as consequence of the imputilies it is forced to consort with, first engan-dered by breathing foul air, glottenous and hasty feading, and other causes and exposures, and subsequently aggravated by the malprac-tices of physicians—among the most prominent of which was the former practice of bleeding and parching to death with thirst, was the former practice of ceasing and specified which practices were only abandoned by the Faculty in consequence of an outside popular pressure, since which morphises and other carculates have been substituted for the lancet, with almost equally fated effect, and which will be doubbleadly persevered in so long as ignorant patients measure the doctor's skill by his activity to extra the expense of agravating the disease, instead of working them off by removing their cause.

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No. 66 Name New York.

What is the difference between a nickel poory and PHALONS

"hat was the meaning of the joke I saw in The Herald the other

NIGHT-SLOOMING CEREUS! One is a cent not worth its weight

day show counterfeiting your famous performe " said one of Phalon's friends to say the other day. "Joke, ch" said Phalon, "I can tell you the parties to the fraud will find it a Cot qubusiness before they get through."

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